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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period  
8 September to 14 September  
1946

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

The completed public assistance report from the Welfare Ministry for July 1946 showed a total of 2,178,159 persons on relief, representing a decrease of 16,277 from the previous month. Net grants amounted to ¥47,632,577, representing an increase of ¥6,488,834 over June.

An English translation of a letter from the Welfare Ministry to all prefectural governors dated 11 July 46, was received by the PH&W Section. The letter in part authorized the use of government funds to subsidize the establishment of new privately operated welfare institutions. Officials of the Welfare Ministry were advised that this authorization was in violation of SCAPIN 775, 27 Feb 46, which requires the Japanese Government to assume financial support and operational responsibility for a public assistance program without delegation to any private or quasi-official agency. The officials were accordingly instructed to revoke these instructions to the prefectural governments. This action is not to be construed so as to prevent the use of government funds to reimburse established private agencies on an individual case-cost basis for the care given to persons in need of public assistance.

Social Work Education

The Welfare Ministry submitted to PH&W Section, an estimate of expenses for a one-year professional course in Social work and an in-service training program, both expected to begin in October 1946.

Net expenses amounted to ¥753,404, including salaries, travel ex-

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penses, scholarships, and administrative and supply expenses. The former course is to be conducted by the Central Association of Social Work under Welfare Ministry auspices. No objection was raised by the PH&W representative to a request from the Welfare Ministry to finance these programs with unexpended funds from the ¥3,000,000,000 appropriation for public assistance.

#### Relief for Enemy Nationals

Field inspection was made of the Hakone Area to determine the adequacy of relief being furnished some 200 families of women and children of German extraction who are refugees from the Netherlands East Indies. These families were originally interned in 1939 in the N.E.I., under the administration of the Allied Forces. Later, the Japanese Government moved them (in 1941) to Japan. Upon the arrival of the Occupation Forces in Japan they came under U.S. administration. Although responsibility for their care is that of the Japanese Government the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is exercising surveillance over them.

The approaching winter necessitates additional planning to meet the needs for housing, clothing, fuel, medical supplies and services.

## SECTION II

### ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The latest complete statistical report received from the Japanese Government, as of 9 August 1946, reveals 3,166 hospitals in operation in Japan.

These hospitals have a bed capacity of 211,643 of which 117,203 are occupied. For the week ending 9 August 1946, 301,916 out-patients obtained treatment in out-patient Clinics.

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SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Report from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 8-14 September 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Oita	Anthrax	2
Kanagawa	Anthrax	1
Kyoto	Texas Fever	1

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for July 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for July 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Slaughtered	19,707	1,041	128	4,191	4,920
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	1	0	0	0	3
Post Mortem					
Total	5	0	0	0	3
Partial	606	8	0	43	267
Viscera	3,458	27	0	1,138	566

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Tokyo Dental College officially opened the first dental school under university standards. One hundred and twenty students were enrolled in the first year pre-dental course.

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SECTION V

SUPPLY

Distribution

An exhibition of American produced surgical, dental, and x-ray instruments and appliances is being conducted by the Japanese Medical Association in Tokyo 11, 12, and 13 September inclusive for doctors, dentists, manufacturers and medical students throughout Japan. Approximately 4800 visitors inspected the exhibit.

Action is now in process to remove all distribution control from items of dental equipment and supplies. Production control will remain in force. Approximately 76 items have been under distribution control. Gold, silver, platinum and mercury will continue to be allocated by the Nippon Dental Association. The effect of this action will be watched with interest as it represents the first effort to restore unrestricted commercial operation in the distribution of a particular group of supplies.

An additional release of 50,000 pounds of DDT dusting powder was authorized for shipment to Hulutao, Manchuria, for use in the repatriation program.

Production

Production of X-ray film during August was 16,484 square meters, exceeding all previous monthly production. Approximately 90,000 square meters has been produced during the past six (6) months. A total of 17,378 square meters was sold during August, exceeding all previous monthly sales. Stock on hand at the end of August totaled 16209 square meters.

The following figures indicate production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment to 7 September:

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DDT Dusters	20,000
Knapsack Type Sprayers	4,050
Semiautomatic Sprayers	1,900
Hand Sprayers $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon	1,500

Production of this equipment will continue until adequate quantities are available to meet demand. Production to date has been hampered by financial difficulties. Necessary corrective measures are being taken by the Welfare Ministry Japanese Government.

Concurrence was given for importation of 1000 tons of Benzene for medicine production utilization during last quarter 1946.

Approximately 50,000,000 cc of cholera vaccine has been produced. Production will continue until the danger of cholera epidemics has subsided.

Request of the Japanese Government to export crude medicine during 1947 and importation of various roots, herbs and barks for production of patent medicines was disapproved. Basic raw materials are in urgent demand and must be conserved for production of essential medicines.

#### Narcotics

Investigations made by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers resulted in factual information being obtained, including a statement by a Japanese official, that false records regarding the amount of heroin manufactured in Japan from 1930 to 1940 were prepared and submitted to the League of Nations by the Japanese Government. The false figures, "planned figures", showed only a fraction of true production. The investigation is being continued.

Two persons, arrested for illegal possession of narcotics after an investigation directed and participated in by Narcotic Control Officers,

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were each sentenced in Tokyo Provost Court on 12 September 1946 to three years penal servitude at hard labor and fined ¥50,000.

Local and Central wholesalers of Narcotics in Tokyo-To assembled at a meeting attended by Narcotic Control Officers and National and Tokyo-To narcotic officials. The duties and responsibilities of narcotic wholesalers under new narcotic regulations were discussed. Narcotic control officers pointed out that while first consideration must be given to secure storage of narcotics by reliable firms the long range control program depends on the judgment and cooperation of wholesalers in the sale of narcotics to licensed dealers, and upon the prompt and accurate preparation and forwarding of periodical reports as required by the new narcotic regulations.

## SECTION VI

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

An address was delivered by the acting Division Chief before the graduating class of the Medical School of Tokyo Imperial University. The significance and responsibilities of this, the first class to be graduated since the cessation of hostilities and the beginning of the Occupation, were emphasized. Following the address there was an animated discussion period, particular interest being shown in medical education and practice in the United States.

A conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Education and of the Riken Studios regarding the production of a proposed film on the fly, intended chiefly for showing in grade schools, before children of elementary and secondary school age.

### Nutrition Surveys

Data was obtained from the Imperial Japanese Government industries in

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the Nutrition surveys for May 1946. The accompanying table presents the per Capita per day Consumption of Nutrients and foods of families of workers in four mines. Hokkaido, Fukushima, Fukuoka, of one Copper mine in Akita and railway workers in Tokyo.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS, JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Coal Miners Families Average of Hokkaido, Fukuoka and Fukushima, Copper Miners, Akita, and Railway Workers, Tokyo, May 1946.

Number Examined and Nutrients in Grams  
and Calories per Capita per Day

	Coal Miners (4 Mines)	Copper Miners (One Mine)	Railway Workers Tokyo	Average Total
<u>Number</u>	3,595	1,109	627	5,331
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
Adult Unit No. Persons	0.877	0.864	0.815	0.867
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	14.9	12.2	13.9	14.2
Vegetable	46.5	38.2	46.6	44.8
Total	61.4	50.4	60.5	59.0
<u>Fat</u>	10.0	44.8	10.2	17.3
<u>Carbonhydrate</u>	350.1	293	327.2	335.3
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1,453	1,092	1,035	1,327
Free market	284	245	561	309
Home product	46	76	24	50
Gift	33	00	66	30
Total	1,816	1,413	1,686	1,716

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

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The Coal miners received extra rations in May. The railway workers in Tokyo had not received rations during certain ration periods.

A review of the adequacy of the diets and methods of feeding in Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Mental Hospitals was begun 13 September 1946.

This study is in conjunction with the Hospital Administration Division, Public Health and Welfare Section

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day, Nutrition

Surveys, Japan, May 1946

	<u>Coal Miners</u>	<u>Copper Miners</u>	<u>Railway Workers</u>	<u>Average</u>
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	363.1	303.5	238.3	335.7
Wheat & Barley	11.0	----	143.7	24.6
Others	4.1	0.8	4.1	3.4
Total	378.2	304.3	386.1	363.7
<u>Nuts</u>	----	----	----	----
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	123.1	----	36.4	86.8
White	5.4	9.4	17.5	7.7
Others	5.6	1.0	14.9	5.8
Total	134.1	10.4	68.8	100.3
<u>Sugar</u>	.03	----	8.9	1.1
<u>Oils</u>	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya and Miso	15.4	----	28.4	13.8
Other beans	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.0
Total	16.3	1.2	30.2	14.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	85.0	52.0	41.6	72.9
Meat & Poultry	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.7
Eggs	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.0
Milk	1.1	----	----	0.7
Total	87.8	53.2	44.0	75.3
<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u>	314.1	33.5	166.1	237.3
<u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables</u>				
Citrus & Tomatoes	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3

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	<u>Coal Miners</u>	<u>Copper Miners</u>	<u>Railway Workers</u>	<u>Average</u>
Other Fruits	0.01	----	----	0.01
Other Vegetables	87.0	254.7	72.5	120.6
Total	87.2	254.8	73.8	120.9
<u>Seaweeds</u>	6.8	1.1	4.9	5.4
<u>Processed Vegetables</u>				
Dried	3.1	7.5	2.3	3.9
Pickled	40.4	1.1	14.7	29.1
Total	43.5	8.6	17.0	33.0
<u>Flavours</u>	12.6	12.4	14.6	12.8
<u>Others</u>	12.0	----	14.8	9.8

## SECTION VII

### DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

*J. U. Weaver*  
 J. U. WEAVER  
 Colonel, Medical Corps,  
 Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

#### 3 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 31 August 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 24 August 1946.
- #3 - Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for five week period ending 31 August 1946.







Inclosures missing



